THIS EVENING, LEAR Mas lds Vernes as Leak, Mesers J. C. Cowper, Ges. Becks. J. G. Barnett, Bislodell, E. B. Hallers, F. E. Raitor, Darvers, Rendle, Mrs. Farres, Clappann, Maeder, Miss Burke, Miss Everett.

THES EVENING, at 2, THE THERE GUARDSMEN Mea-line Wood, Medque Methor-Scheller, Miss Kate Newton, Meatra-tion Fawgett Rowe, G. C. Bouffare, J. R. Studley, G. H. Rockwell O. W. Garrison, J. H. Studlard, Geo. Kamer, James Lewis, J. J. Bind, J. J. Ludgh, C. H. Morton.

WINTER GARDEN.
TRIS EVENING, at TI-CONNIE SOOGAH, or THE WEAR
ING OF THE GREEN. Mr. and Mr., Barney Williams, Miss Blanche
Gray, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mesers. C. Walcott, W. Burrouchs, W. A.
Ponel Ison, H. Bland, Election, N. Docker, H. Sing, J. Easton, H.

THIS EVENING, Miss Adult Laura Menken in MAZEPPA

WOOD'S THEATER
THIS EVENING, THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE.
RAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING: The Worrell Sisters, Madan

FON'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THUS EVENING DEVILKIN'S Mess Family Herring, Mess Emma
Reprodus, Messix W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oskiey,

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 74, CLAUDE, MARGEL, Or. THE Information of The Tames—Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Keboe, Schell, Lebran, M. ears, Hadaway, Buly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Jahnstohe, Liaviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilson, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIONICIES.

THIS EVENING, at 8, EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence. Master Forgial, Mr. James R. Cooke, Mile. Carlotts de Berg

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING THE FLETHANT CHALLENGE DANCE IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, BURLESQUE MAZEPPA

THIS EVENING, OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, BAL-LABS, COMICAL ACTS. FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, BOLLIN, DUETS, Stc. To conclude with the larce, BLACK STATULE.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Tenthal.

TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES
by tarkin G. Mest, jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA, "ECtuy," and others

Unginess Notices.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AUCTIONEERS.
The Public are informed that our sales by Auction and otherwise, with hereafter be found in the following Daily Papers: JOURNAL OF COMMISSEE, THINS. THINKS and EVENTOR PORT.

CHOLERA, TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FRYSRA

THEIR CAUSES CHEMICALLY DESTROYED BY THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS

THE NEW YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY

It is necessary for the safety of the public health that powerful and nertain Disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water-clos privios, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sink rooms, gutters, and where he least off-maive quell can possibly exist.

As accord undoubted cases of Cholem Fovers have appeared in this

As every moderated cases of Choica Pevers have appeared ity, and as Typhors and Typhoid almost constantly prevail, it is seemed striaghle to recommend the general use of Disinfectants.

EVERT HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DE. COUNTARET'S FLUID.

EVERT ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IT.

EVERY PERSON MOST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT. RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT.

STRANSHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT.
HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KREPING
AWAY THIS DREADFUL DISEASE, BY USING PREELY

DR. COURTABET'S DISINFECTANT. It is now being used by the SANITARY POLICE and SCAVENGERS, under the direction of the BOARD OF HEALTH IN THIS CITY. IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ALL THE PUBLIC

IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION IT IS BRING USED BY MOST OF OUR SEA-GOING STRANSHIPS.

POWRIL & THOMPSON.
No. 42 Cedar-st.,
General and Sols Agents for the United States and Canadas.

to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Droggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas.

Lyon's INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches Ants and Vermin, and preserving fore and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all drugglets, and by Bannes & Co., No. 21 Park row.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR Will restore Gray Heir to its original color; strengthen and promot Will restore Oray Hair to its original color; throughout and provide clean, cool, and healthy, can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; it unperalleded as a Hair Dressing, and is recommended and used by our heat Physiciars. Sold by all Druggists, and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the bair will be freely given, from I to 3 p. m.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

WHITE, THE HATTER,

No. 303 CANAL-ST. (opposite the Brandreth House). Deserves patronage, for his elegant and tasty Hars, Cars and Straws for Gentlemen and Youths are of the most desirable character. His flock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's are equally so. Give him a

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or freekles, should use FERRY's Celebrated MOTH and FREEKLE LOTICS. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y. Soid by all druggists in New. York and elsewhere. Price \$2.

DOWNER'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF FIR TROCHES' are a reliable remedy for Coughs. Colds. Hearseness, Sore Throat. & P. H. Sullivan. No. 268 Broadway, says he was "severely afflicte with a rough and sore throat, and thoroughly relieved by 'Downer Trockes,' and cheerfully recommends them." Sold by all Druggists

ALL WHO HAVE TASTED

SOLAR FINE CUT CREWING TORACCO CARROL be induced to use any subset. For sale everywhere, no excuse now for not getting the GRNU-18M SOLAR! I Insist on having Solar! It is sold at the same price as inferior branch. Manufactured at the New York City Tobacco Works, Nos. 206 and 206 Fulton at., by A. Rose & Co.

REMOVAL.

JOHN READT has removed to No. 694 Broadway, where he has a large stack of first class Boors and Snors, which he will sell (as here-tofore) at moderate prices. Medals awarded 1852, 30, 34, 35 and 36.

SECOND-HAND SAPES in large numbers, of our own ad others make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUR at DRY PLASTER SAPES. For sale low. MARYIN & Co., 765 Broadway, and 721 Chestant et., Phila. METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY .- This

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPORTREE, EC.—MARSH & Co.'s Redicel Curs Truss Office-only at No. 2 Veservel. Lady ettendant. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.

The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,000 Chestnot et., Pails.: Astorpi., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his natents.

Williams, Warners & Co.,
First-ave., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
bave the largest stock of LYMBERS in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albuny and Troy Yards.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 560 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC HOWR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. -ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Menofactorers. Grover & Baker Sewing Macrine Company, No. 426 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING THE improved Elliptic Sewing Machines. - A. H.

HOUSE-CLEANING MADE EASY. The labor greatly during, and the result admirable, by using PYLK FO. K. SOAP. Sold v. Grocers everywhere.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture of a superior article of COPPER TIPPED SHOES which have proved so ralushie to children's everyday wear. Bigenow & Trass. Manufacturerers and Wholesale Desirer in Beets and Shoes, No. 32 and 24 Veep st. N. Y. All goods warranted.

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE-Sold exclu-C. C. T.-NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES sorrect all disturbance and looseness of the howels. Just the pocker ramedy needed now. Sole factor, C. H. NEEDLES, Twelfth and Race sta., Philadelphia.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS, Fory Chesp for Cash.

WE. CRONWELL, No. 69 Duane-at. WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE, 508 Broadway. A TIGHT STITCH, WITH A SINGLE THREAD - See "Grand Tris of Sewing Machines" - sent free, with samples of Work. A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S DEW PREMIUM TRUSS

GREAT RAILBOAD LUXURY.—The PORTABLE HEAD REST. OF POCEST BURTH. Fatented. Weight, 1 fb. Adjusted in moment. Pronounced superior to a Siesping Car. Will last a lift time. Agents wanted in all the principal chies. Frice, 46. A liber discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nastan-ti., New York CHOLERA-C. C. T .- " COMP. CAMPHOR TROCEES.

D. R. C. PERRY. District out.
No 40 Road at , New York.

From a encountrilly all discusses of the scalp, loss of hair and pre-mature blanching. This new system of treating capillary discusses as not of the

onless a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scale has of is total sing a loss of fair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remodes a lap of for its removal, thereby enabling the scale to per-Persons living at a distance can consult the Doctor by sending for a

CHOLERA .- CASWELL, MACK & Co's HOME REMIoliss comprise all such as were recommunded by Dr. Hamilin in his letter. They are packed meatly in a box with a valuable treating on treatment, causes and provention of the disease. Caswell, Mack

KNOX'S SPRING HATS .- We are in the enjoyment of Spring weather, and one of its results is the rush for the KNOX HAT-the daintiest fabric issued this season. It is obtainable downtown at No. 151 Falton st., two doors from Broadway, and up-town at 311 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

LET YOUR FIRST ATTACK OF INDIGESTION be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the Stomach with Hosrerren's Birruns. The tone thus imparted it will retain. You will no more be troubled with flatulence, nausen, headache, gnawing pains in the epigestrum, lassitude, and intestinal pains and irregularities: The BITTERS are a proventive and panaces for all these difficulties.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making BROWN's BRONCHIAL TROCKES" is such as to give the best possi ble effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good sucours, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic troubles.

CHOLERA INPANTUM .- Children cat CARLETON & Hovey's SUNNER LOREGES greedily, and there is nothing better for them for any Summer trouble of the bowels.

votat cases of Galla, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cuts, Sprains and Braines Every horse owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Danot No. 49 Codar at , 50 cents a box.

REMOVAL .- The Office of the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE Co. has been removed to that very eligibly located Office No. 141 Broadway, directly in the rear of the Gebhard Insurance Purchasers desiring to see the "NATIONAL" in operation will apply to ABRAN REQUA, General Agent.

BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and air, are remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. Sold by drugglate.

The Gay World, the Business World, the Professional World, the Youthful World, the Economic World, all the World, are invited to Gastn's. No. 513 BROADWAY. there to inspect all that is described, special, special, debonusir and samptuous in Hat Fashions of the Day.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, OR WORM LOZuges, contain no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the pur poses they are intended to accomplish, baying been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe. CHOLERA! PREVENTIVE AND CURE.

CHOUSIA: PREVENTIVE AND CURR.

Hughman & Co.'s preparations which were used with the best success in the Cholera of 1822, 49, and 761; and recommended by eminent physicians. They are not secret preparations, as the ingredients are stated on the sales.

Nos. 302, 393, 511, and 756 Broadway, and Fourth ave., corner Seven-

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray bair, without dyeing; is the finest bair dressing known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 81 Barolay st.

WANTED—An active or silent Partner in Spoke, Rim, Hub and Handle Manufactory. Most desirable locality for securing timber, shipping goods by four centering salireads; two canals; two canals; imprire at the Tribune Office.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS ING AGENTS. No. 27 Perk-row, New York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribane, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a coarenty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Ters

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Libraries, it Remietta et., Cavent Garden, W. C.), are agents for the sair of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Sensitivens and Asymanusurus.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship China, from Liverpool April 28, via Queenstown April 29, reached Halifax yesterday, bringing

two days later news. The Reform bill was, on April 28, passed to a second reading by a vote of 318 to 313. There were various spe-culations as to what the Government would do.

New complications have arisen between Austria and Prussia. Austria demands to keep her troops on the Italiant frontier on the war footing, as she regards herself menaced by Italy. Prussia, on that account, refuses to abide by an agreement of mutual disarmament, to which she had consented on April 21.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a fire at Cairo, Ill., on Monday morning, which consumed stores and other property valued in the aggregate at \$100,000, on which there was insurance of \$65,000. There was, also, yesterday a \$30,000 fire at

The anniversary meetings yesterday were generally well tended. To-day is one of the great days of the week of digionus gatherings, and some of the most important seetings will be held, as will be observed on reference to

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, At the meeting of the John to consider the division of the city into 21 Assembly districts, in pursuance of the recent Act of the Legislature. The Board adjourned, in respect to the memory of Coroner Collin, deceased.

The Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday specially assigned the City Tax Levy for consideration to day at 2 o'clock p. m. An order directing the removal of certain areas, stoops and steps in Nassau-st. was referred.

On Sanday, April 29, the number of arrests for drunk-enness by the police of this city was 95. Last Sunday the number was 34. On the Sunday first mentioned there was no liquor law; last Sunday there was such a law. Anton Probst, the convicted murderer at Philadelphia, as confessed to having killed the entire Deering family; iso, the boy (Carey) and Miss Dolan. The confession as made to the priest who attends him.

At the Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church on Sunday, 91 persons were admitted to the communion; and at the Rev. Mr. Tyng's, in Forty-second-st., 50 candidates were construed.

James Stephens, the Head Center of the Fenian Broth hood, is a passenger per ship William Penn, from Havre this port, which vessel touched at St. John April 28. An order has been issued for the release, on parole, of the Hon. W. M. Gwin, heretofore confined in one of the

the Hon. W. M. Gwin, heretofore confined in one of the Forts below New-Orleans.

By a powder-mill explosion at Enfield, Conn., yesterday afternoon, four persons were killed, their bodies being shockingly mangled. Secretary McCulloch and Jeff. Davis are reported as

having an interview on the occasion of the former being at Fortress Monroe, a day or two since. A breach in the Eric Canal is reported at a point twelve miles west of Rochester.

There were 112 cases of cholera in the Lower Bay on fay 6. There were no deaths since Friday. Forty-three vessels engaged in seal-fishing had arrived at Halifax, N. S., May 7, with good fares.

There was trotting on the Fashion Course yesterday for \$500. The best time was 2:35. Gold was strong yesterday and closed at 1282, after sell-ing at 1884. Government Stocks were all strong at the first Board and offered sparingly. Sterling Bills are quoted at 1091 a 1091 for 60 days; Commercial, 1094 a 1094 and France, 5.161 a 5.15. Money is abundant at 5 per cent on call.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

May 7.—Resolutions were offered to settle the accounts f Nevada, and to print 3,000 copies of the opinion of the preme Court on taxing National Banks (passed). A resolution to reduce the number of copies of the Patent Office report from 10,000 to 4,000 was passed, and the reso ution to cancel the Volunteer Army Register was recom-nitted. The motion to reconsider the Trumbull amend-nent to the Post-Office appropriation bill was debated at ength, and finally adopted, 21 to 18. Adjourned.

HOUSE. Resolutions were adopted directing the Judiciary Commilleo to count a the propriety of reporting a bill prohib-

ting the denial of the franchise in the Territories on account of race or color; calling for information from the Cabinet as to clerks appointed from the Rebel army, &c.; directing an inquiry as to removing the Department of Agriculture; directing an inquiry as to the distribution of the rowards for the capture of Jeff. Davis and others; to exempt erude petroleum from tax or duty, and limiting delate on the Reconstruction amendment to 30 minutes for each speaker. A bill passed to regulate the holding of the Circuit Court for Virginia; a resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the Smithsonian report was referred. A resolution discharging the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was laid on the table by 90 to 24. Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Contaitution allowing a tax on cotton exported from the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Various reports, petitions, &c., were presented, and the Russell-Bancroft correspondence was laid before the House and ordered to be printed. A bill was reported concerning the assay of gold and silver. The House went into Committee of the Whole and considered the Internal Revenue bill, the provisions of which Mr. Morrill explained at length. After some debate the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections, and without taking any vote, adjourned. ount of race or color; calling for information from the

A Copperhead member of the House tried yesterday to have the Reconstruction Committee discharged from its work, but the House thought not, by 90 to 24.

A joint resolution was reported and passed yesterday in the House, exempting crude petroleum from

The House yesterday voted that speeches on the Reconstruction Amendment-which is the special order for to-day-shall not exceed 30 minutes each. Good. Those opposed to, as well as those in favor of the

new Excise Law are requested to read our careful report in another column of its actual influence on the good order of the town on Sunday as compared with the usual state of things on that day. The experiment, at the outset, is full of promise to everybody but the rum-sellers and rum-drinkers. The total of Government funds on deposit

in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington is now stated at \$687,000, to meet which there are about \$140,000 of securities. Net loss, \$547,000. It does not seem likely that the loss will be much reduced, the assets of the bank being nominal, and the stockholders, who are liable to the amount of their stock, being mostly persons of no means. The new Internal Revenue bill was considered yes-

terday in Committee of the Whole, and was explained by Mr. Morrill, with clearness, and with such brevity as is consistent with the importance and multitudinous detail of the bill. His speech deserves to be carefully read by everybody who has an interest in the financial prosperity of the Republic. The chief provisions of the bill we have heretofore published.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the steamship Merlin, at that port yesterday, reports that Head Center James Stephens is on board the ship William Penn, from Havre for this port. The William Penn touched at St. John's on the 28th ult., but as she arrived at this port on Friday last and no eruption of green flags and no unusual commotion among our Fenian fellow-citizens have followed in consequence, we conclude the Merlin is a false prophet.

The Republican majority of the Legislature of Connecticut will meet this week-probably on Wednesday evening-to select a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The Hon. William A. Buckingham (the able and excellent Governor for the last seven years,) Gen. O. S. Ferry (formerly Representative in Congress from the Fairfield District,) and the Hon. Lafavette S. Foster (the incumbent) are the rival candidates. The result is considered doubtful.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Julian of Indiana, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to prohibit the denial or abridgement of th elective franchise in any of the Territories on account of race or color. A motion to lay this on the table was voted down by 29 to 76. If such a bill should be reported and become a law-and there is no reason why it should not-the question of suffrage in the future, and with reference to the admission of new States, would be considerably simplified.

The Senate vesterday reconsidered the vote adopting the Trumbull amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill. We can discover nothing better in the arguments for reconsideration than political expediency and timidity-always a weak ground to stand on, and in this instance discreditable as well as foolish. Some of the Senators who voted to reconsider will yet learn that in such a crisis as they are called upon to act in, the only safe policy is courage. Of the constitutionality and propriety of Mr. Trumbull's amendment we have already expressed our opinion. The vote to recede was 21 to 18.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS-PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

The World and The Times simultaneously assail the positions taken in our article on the Right and Wrong of the issue which looms on the horizon of the future between the President and the Senate of the United States-or rather, they assail certain positions which they have chosen to substitute for ours. Let us try still further to elucidate the matter. Here are the material facts:

I. The Federal offices are now filled mainly by members of the party to whom both President and Senate owe their respective positions.

II. Between the President and the Senate there is a very decided divergence of views touching what is called Reconstruction; and this divergence may result in positive antagonism.

III. In view of that divergence, a large part of the Federal officers (no matter for our purpose how large) decidedly sympathize with the Senate-as, we are confident, do a still larger portion of the party to which President, Senate and Federal officers alike owe their

IV. These officers are frequently told that they owe their offices to the President-that they are "eating his bread "-that, if they choose to oppose his "policy," they must expect to surrender their offices to those who will heartily sustain that policy.

V. The Federal Constitution, in the only clause bearing upon the subject, says of the President: 'He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of Senate, oppoint, all officers of the United States whose appropriate are not otherwise provided for."

-Now, then, we maintain, upon full view of this state of the facts and of the law, that the President has no right to remove from office these functionaries be ause they hold with the Senate, with Congress, and with the great mass of the party which elected both President and Congress-that to do this in the recess of the Senate would be to violate the above Constitutional provision, at least in its essence, its spirit, its plain intent and purpose-and that the Senate have rights in the premises which such a proscription would disregard and defy.

-Now let us hear The World on this matter:

"In appointments to office under the Government, the Constitution marks three distinct steps or stages, viz.;
"It The nomination; which is vested solely in the President.
"2. The appointment; which also belongs to the President, but requires the concurrence of the Senate.
"3. The commission; which is the President's sole act.
"The initial and the final step in every appointment being thus given to the President, the Constitution guards him completely against the necessity of tolerating in office any person he does not approve. If we inquire at what stage of this triple process an appointment becomes complete, we shall easily test the propriety of the word "advice" as applied to the participation of the Senate. It is too obvious for remark that the nomination does not complete the appointment. Does the section of the Senate! Unless the word "advice" (we thank The Tribunne) is numeaning, or means semething wholly inconsistent with usage, the appointment still remains to be made by the President after the Senate have acted on the nomination. If they advise the appointment, the President is then free to make of not as he chooses.

"When Yman Add a court is the recess of the Senate the

Constitution provides for filling them by dispensing with the first two of the three ordinary steps, and authorizing the President to grant temporary commissions. It is accordingly, first two of the three ordinary steps, and authorizing. President to grant temporary commissions. It is, according evident that the only way the Senate can constitutionally he a voice in every appelarment made during the whole two months, is to remain in perpetual session.

-So far as we are able to understand The World, it here catches at the word "advice" in the Constitution as if it stood alone, or as if "consent" were a mere iteration of it. But such is not the fact. The Senate must both "advise" and "consent " to a nomination to give it validity. Simply to ask its "advice," with a predetermination to disregard it if not agreeable, does by no means exhaust the President's duty in the premises. He is to make appointments subject to the Senate's "advice" and with its free "con-

But "when vacancies occur," says The World, they may be temporarily filled without the Senate's "consent." We presume that to be so, from the necessity of the case, provided you do not strain the word "occur." Is The World aware that it has been settled (in the case of appointments of U. S. Senators) that a vacancy may exist in a recess which nevertheless cannot he filled because it did not really occur in that recess? If an office falls vacant in the recess of the Senate by the resignation, or death, or proved incapacity or infidelity, of the incumbent, we do not contest the President's right temporarily to fill it. What we maintain is that for the President to remove in the recess of the Senate officers to whose appointment the Senate has consented, in order to fill their places with others to whose appointment he is well aware that the Senate would not consent, is a flagrant abuse of power, and a plain defiance of the spirit and intent of the Constitution. That was our original position; and we cannot see that The World has even looked it fairly in the face.

The N. Y. Times thus characteristically meets our position:

"Absurd as the argument is, we must confess that it appears

position:

"Aburd as the argument is, we must confess that it appears to be the only possible plea for the pretension set up under Mr. Trumbull's amendment. The object of the amendment every man in the country understands. It is not to protect the just rights of the Senate against invasion; for there is no evidence of their having been in jeopardy. It is not to prevent improper appointments; for there is no allegation that President Johnson has nominated, or is likely to nominate, an unit person to any office at his disposal. It is simply and solely to amony the President, to subject his action to vexations restraints, to prove the power of Congress to harass and cripple him, to deprive him of authority vested in him by the Constitution, and with the lawful exercise of which no former Congress has attempted similarly to interfere. The Truntxe hypocritically 'trusts' that the occasion will not be seized by the President 'to widen the breach between him and Congress;' as though 'the breach were not in this instance entirely the work of a Senatorial majority, intent upon the gratification of a pairty malice, without any reference to its effect upon public interests. There is no pretense that the President has abused his authority, and should therefore be made subject to bonds. But it is alleged that during the recess he may make appointments not personally palatable to Mr. Trumbull and his friends; and therefore they insist that the President's hands shall be tied, that they may be masters of the situation. What is this, in plain terms, but usurpation, originating in sinister motives, and designed as an insuli to the President's hands shall be tied, that they may be masters of the situation of the rotation principle. With reform of this kind, however, it is not pretended that Mr. Trumbull's amendment has the proceeding of the Senate is, as between tiself and President Johnson, it is yet worse when considered as a new influence in the administration of public affairs. Party zeal has undentably demoralized the whole

-Perhaps the above refutes our position: if so, our readers can see it; for they have now both sides before them. Yet, on looking over The Times's logic, we can find nothing but sheer misstatement that seems to require a remark. Mr. Trumbull's proposition did in nowise forbid removals from office, nor call in question the President's or Postmaster-General's power to make them. It simply postponed the payment of the new appointees until the Senate should be allowed opportunity to ascertain and judge whether their prelecessors had been displaced because they neglected their duties, were incompetent, dishonest, insolent, or otherwise unworthy, or simply because they agreed believes-no one can rightfully affect to believe-that the Senate would object to any removal which the

issue, confesses inability to meet it. TREASON TRIALS.

The N. V. Express says:

"Chief-Justice Chase declines to hold Court in Virginis, consequence of military law existing there. Hence, Jeff Dav cannot be tried there." -Why "bence!" There is a U. S. District Court n old Virginia, with a Judge who is not at all unwilling to try Mr. Davis or any other alleged criminal. But we presume that a man must be indicted before

he can be tried in any department of the U. S. Supreme Court. Chief-Justice Chase, we understand, does object to holding Courts at any place where Martial Law is still in force. He thinks that dispensing justice under the paramount rule of a Major or Brigadier-

General is not consistent with the character, the dignity, of the Court over which he presides, But if any suppose him averse to presiding over trials for treason, their presumption is unwarranted. He lately held a term of his court at Baltimore, where several persons are under indictment for treason. He was perfectly willing to try them, and the accused, we presume, were ready for trial; but the Government was not: so those cases were put

over, on motion of the District-Attorney,

A recent case in New-Orleans seems to settle the question as to the existence of martial law in Louisiana. An action was brought by one Tweed in the United States District Court to recover 500 bales of cotton from B. F. Flanders, Government Cotton Agent, and a writ of sequestration was issued commanding the United States Marshal to take possession of the cotton pendente lite. But, at the request of Mr. Flanders, Gen. Canby resisted the service of this process, and retained the cotton as captured property be longing the United States. Thereupon Gen. Canby was required by Judge Durell to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in obstructing the execution of the writ of sequestration. The General was polite enough to go to court and explain matters, but declined to let go the cotton. He considered that he held it as he did the forts and munitions of war belonging to the United States. Judge Durell in these circumstances declined to hold a court over which martial law was supreme, and in giving his decision

Court. As to the conduct of B. F. Flanders, it is simply an aggravation of his previous action in this case.

"And now, as I am unable to carry out the laws as I deem I should, I adjourn this Court until a time when the array shall have been removed, and I be able to imprison and punish as I indeed is descripted in the arrantee.

ge is descrying in the premises.

The Autocrat of the Russias, with the lives and property of "The Antocrat of the Rossias, with the lives and property of its subjects at his command; the Suitan of the Turkeys, with his oriental vassals, much less a Major-General of a Republic like this, has not power such as has been sought to be enforced in this case by the military. No such power was found even with the commanders of the Roman Legion. "I therefore adjourn this Court until next Saturday, when I will decide all cases pending now, when I will adjourn this Court indefinitely, until such time as I may have power to enforce the laws I am placed here to expound and execute."

A square issue is thus raised upon the question

whether Louisiana shall do without courts or without

Gen. Canby.

GERMANY.

The China, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. brings us fuller details of the new complication which has arisen between Austria and Prussia, immediately after an agreement providing for mutual disarmament had been arrived at. While Austria proposed to Prussia a mutual disarmament, and the latter Power declared its consent to the proposal, news reached Vienna which was looked upon as being of the most menacing character. Troops, it was reported, were being concentrated in large numbers at Bologna; Garibaldi had left Caprera in order to take part in a campaign against Austria; and there were even rumors that bands of volunteers had already invaded Venetia. Under these circumstances the Austrian Government deemed it indispensable, while disarming in all other portions of the Empire, to keep its army on the Italian frontier upon the war footing. This decision, and the reason for it, were at once communicated to Prussia and the other Great Powers of

The Prussian Government showed itself highly displeased with this interpretation put upon the argument. As far as we can learn from the telegraphic dispatches, it insisted that Austria should reduce its entire army to a peace footing, no matter whether Italy was arming or not. With this demand Austria deemed it impossible to comply, but she offered to complete her disarmament if France and England would guarantee the neutrality of Italy. A semiofficial paper of Berlin intimated that should Austria attack Italy, Prussia could not consent to see the Italian army disabled. All this does certainly not point to a very pacific disposition of Prussia.

REFORM IN ENGLAND. The vote on the Franchise bill in the English

House of Commons is not as gratifying as we could have hoped. In a House of 631 members, unusually full, and showing but 27 absentees, the Government received 318 votes, 313 voting against it. "Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." We are afraid we can get no better consolation out of it than this. The closing days of the debate exhibited many signs of disintegration and demoralization in the Liberal party. This was inevitable when we look at the elements composing that party. The present members were elected under the leadership of Lord Palmerston. That leader, by reason of long years of service, his career going back to the time of the younger Pitt, and the continued success that had attended a policy which, with all its faults, was true to the English sentiment, -what perhaps we might call the rowdy English sentiment of brag and bluster-had gained a commanding influence in England. Although his policy was a protest against Reform, he was accepted by the Liberals as a providential dispensation, better than Torvism perhaps-a leader, under protest, and well to follow until the time when his name would not be the symbol of the party of vigor abroad and of apathy at home. Those who followed Palmerston's fortunes and who were the instruments of his policy-like Lowe for instance-disappointed Liberals like Horsman, who vainly yearned for Cabinet portfoliosaristocratic Liberals like the Earl of Grosvenor, who belonged to old Whig Houses, and merely wished a Reform that would weaken the Tories, and help themselves-all sloughed off, and found pretexts for desertion as soon as an honest and manly Franchise system was proposed. The Government may stagger now from the defec-

tion of these classes, but, in the nature of things, it was to be expected. The party which is led by the conscientious Gladstone and the intrepid Bright-who boldly declare that they consider Reform measures but temporary expedients-slices of a loaf that must be theirs in time-steps toward the realization of the with the Senate, with Congress, and (we may add) sentiment that English manhood shall represent Enwith the party which elected both, respecting the glish suffrage-cannot expect to have the sympathy vital conditions on which the States lately in revolt of pensioners upon the old Whig Houses, like Mr. should be restored to power in the Union. No one Lowe, or the heirs of those Houses, like Grosvenor. Privilege is weak-prone to do the wrong thing at the right time. Never was this more President might make for reasons such as The Times fully shown than now. As Mr. Gladstone eloquently sets forth. The real question is-" Shall the Presi- advised the aristocratic leaders, their duty was to be dent be at liberty to displace officers who are in wise in time. As Mr. Bright during this very debate, accord with the Senate, in order to make room for in a spirit of honest pride which cannot be considered those who are not !"-and The Times, by evading this egotism, nobly said, "the policy which I have urged upon the House and upon the country, as far as it has been accepted by Parliament, is a policy conservative of the public welfare, strengthening the just authority of Parliament, and adding from day to day fresh luster and dignity to the crown." Aristocracy can only be strong with the love, the confidence, the strengh of a people. The fear that the possession of suffrage by the people would array them against the nobles shows a want of common sense, which would be surprising were it not characteristic. If we look to America we find the humblest classes, the men who labor and who have no possible sympathy with wealth and power, voting for the men who best represent the aristocratic of England. The lordly planter who called his roll of a thousand slaves, and was great through the degradation of labor, had no more obedient slave than the poor Irishman who spent his days breaking stone, building turnpikes. It would be so in England if the aristocracy were to be wise in time; for it is in poor human nature to love ribbons and coronets, to adore the divinity which is said to surround majesty. The aristocratic classes, however, instead of moving and in time winning these classes and "adding from day to day fresh luster and dignity to the crown," make a class-issue with the working people, an issue which brands them as Englishmen unfit to be concerned in the honor of the crown. They may fight for it, pay taxes for its support, obey it as dutiful subjects, but hey cannot enter into its councils nor sit in its Parliament, nor ever possess representation there. Therefore, we say, better that the Government of

Lord Russell should be weak in the hands of its friends than strong with the strength of its enemies -a strength which would certainly dissolve in the hour of its trial. Better 318 members who are willing to stand by truth, than 370 who follow the Government to serve their turn upon it-to hold office and wield power-and prevent its advance in the path of progress. If the small majority on the Franchise bill should be followed by a defeat on the bill for the distribution of seats when it reaches committee-we trust the Government will appeal to the people. England feels strongly on this question, and the friends of liberty everywhere send words of comfort and encouragement. A defeat means further purification. The party of progress, led by Gladstone and Bright, and Mill and Gibson, men who come from pletely against the necessity of tolerating in office any person he does so dapprove. If we inquire at what stage of this triple process an appointment becomes complete, we shall easily test the propriety of the word 'advice' as applied to the participation of the Senate. It is too obvious for remark that the nomination does not complete the appointment. Does the action of the Senate is under the senate with usage, the appointment which usage, the appointment, the President after the Senate have acted on the semination. If they advise the appointment, the President is then free to make of not as he chooses.

"When I first took my seat upon this bench, the country the cloud of civil war, and the loyal people was engalfed in the cloud of civil war, and the loyal people the finded virtues of forgotten fathers, must triumph in the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and the people and represent genius and the people and represent genius and energy, and not the people and represent genius and energy and not the people and represent genius and energy and not the people and represent genius and energy and not the people and represent genius and energy and not the people and the people and represent genius and energy, and not

corned, generally learn wisdom from the chastening experience of the future.

TRANSMER.

The Suffrage bill, lately lost in the Senate of Tennessee, proposed to enfranchise Blacks and Rebels alike (neither class being now allowed to vote). Of course, it provoked opposition from opposite sides, whereby it was defeated-16 to 5. That defeat, however, is not final. In supporting the bill, Mr. Trimble of Davidson said:

of Davidson said:

"Now, as to the negro, justice, reason, common sense, and Nature berself, all unite in the demand that all human beings who have a share in our society, oney the laws, deport them selves honorably and honestly, and bear the burdons of government, shall be allowed to participate in saying who shall control the Government. I am for a true democracy—not that modern democracy which 'wears the livery of heaven to serve the devil in,' but the voice of the people expressed through the ballot box. I helieve in it, and accept it as the last, bost, highest development of political philosophy. There is an idea with some that only the intelligent class ought to vote. Intelligence dwells with the mass of society. I do not beas suffrage on intellectual knowledge, but on the knowledge of moral duties, for the heart thinks more wisely than the head, and the scholar, it he lack moral light, dwells in Egypt. I keep my eye fixed on the policy of the nation, on the bright constellation of the Thirty-Six." -Such sentiments can be voted down; but they

will not stay down. Their triumph is but a question

The Times of yesterday morning claimed that it had the Russell-Bancroft correspondence exclusively. Our neighbor should always wait for its morning TRIBUNE before it speaks positively of the news of the

The confession of the Philadelphia murderer adds nothing new to a very horrible story. The object of his stupendous crime was a considerable sum of money; but, as it happened, eight murders were committed, and only a few dollars obtained. The fever of one murder made him commit them all, and his terrible glut of blood rendered him indifferent to escape or capture. We have heard of no great crime which has less doubt than this, or more mystery.

It puzzles the public to know whether the Fenian

leaders are acting a tragedy in fun, or only a farce in earnest. In either case, all friends of the Green Isla will rejoice that no Irishman has been mortally wounded. Mr. O'Mahony's letters, proclamations, orders, and pronunciamentos, show that he would be s safe leader to the and of time; and Gen. Sweeny is equally bloodthirsty and bloodless. Mr. Killian's expedition is a bold illustration of how well Fenians can keep a secret, and Mr. O'Mahony's defense is another. Of "dint and powder shock" we hear a great deal, but it is only the noise of exploding Fenian "secrets." These things do not prove that Fenians are wanting in bravery or ardor, but first, that their leaders require common sense, and, second, that it is folly, shooting off at the maddest tangent, to attempt a revolution in Canada with a corporal's guard, or to capture Ireland with a gunboat. Mr. O'Mahony has done well in not having succeeded, and Corporal Killian might have gone further and fared worse. Whence follows, we think, that the Fenian Brotherhood, being bound to fail where success is impossible, is best as a moral power. Do the Fenians believe in moral power?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Grau's Italian Opera season commenced last vening, at the Academy of Music, under rather unfavorable circumstances. The attendance was not very large, and severely critical—in most part disposed to expect a degree of excellence that should equal, if not excel all precedent. We regret to say that such anticipations were not realized, for neither soprano nor tenor approached the high standard which that public had raised, and the baritons alone satisfied mode-rate expectation from operatio habitues. The performance of "La Traviata" was, in general, very inferior to even modi-rate demands for high-class opera. Orchestra and chorus were only tolerable at their best, and too often faulty in the extreme, as if not well informed of their Boschetti looks well, and has some idea of stage effect, but possesses very slight qualification for a prima donna beyond possesses very signi quality of the continue of execution of the music given her to interpret. Her best points were made in the duets with Germond and Alfredo-in the last act. Signor Anastasi disappointed those who hoped for a sweet and effec-tive tenore di grasia, as he was rarely audible and when heard in concerted music, not remarkably well in tune. Signor Orlandini afforded in the passages with Alfrede in "Di Prevenza" high gratification, his really good baritone, pleasing style and good method cheering disconsolate amateurs is

quest of a new operatic sensation.

On Wednesday evening "Il Trovatore" will introduce to a New York public Madames Noel Guidi and Cash Polini, with the well known dramatic tenor-Messiani-when we hope to record better results and second that unqualified praise which regard for truth compels us to deny to the opening performance of Mr. Gran's Opera Company in our Academy.

EDUCATION ABROAD .- Among the advertisements under the head of "Instruction," in this morning's paper, will be found one of peculiar interest to those parents and guardians who wish to give to their daughters or wards the benefit of a European education, but who are not themselves able to go abroad. The advertiser—whose name and plans can be learned by application to the address given—is a lady of high character and wide culture, well known to many of our best citizens, of long experience as a teacher, and for several years a resident in Europe. The plan of education and travel she as marked out for her pupils is very thorough and judicious, and those who are seeking for such an opportunity as abo intrust their young people implicitly to her care. The sohams is a novel one, but the probability is that the number of appliwhich will be made to the advertiser will much exceed that to which she is determined to limit barself.

CHOLEBA AT QUARANTINE.

Six New Cases since Friday-No Deaths Be-

perted. The epidemic which came to New-York Bay on the steamship Virginis, although somewhat less virulent than when it first arrived, has not entirely ceased its ravages. There was one new case on the 5th inst. a man named Anton Miller 25 years of age, and a native of Denmark, who has

On Sunday five new cases were removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon, viz.

been employed as nurse.

o the hospital salp Falcon, viz.

Stephen Emer, aged 36, Lafayette, Ind.
James Laughlin, aged 18, Down, Iroland.
Bartholomew Haneity, aged 21, Silge, Iroland.
Mary Kennedy, aged 22, Mencoll, Kilksany, Iroland.
Neil Hanson, aged 21, Denmark.

Total, last report.

New cases.

The Health of the City.

The mortuary report for the week ending last Saturday gives a list of 411 deaths, or 1 in about 1,700 of the population, as compared with the previous week. The fact that the teaths from diarrheal diseases have also decreased in number is of some importance, and will give our readers a notion of the work that is being done by the Board of Health to pre vent those classes of disease that almost entirely result from the inhalation of impure air. The whole list of symotic deaths is smaller, we believe, than any week during the organization of the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics. There is no reason why the battle between hygiene and infectious and contagnous diseases should not result in totally destroying these enemies of life and health. Provision is the aim of all science, and in its present state those who know it well are able to point out with almost mathematical certainty the very localities in which typhoid and typhus fevers will manifest themselves in an epidemic form. It is far easier to prevent them cure these diseases, and to effect this all that is necessary is to apply the remedy. In the Metropolitan Health District this is being rapidly done, and partial result may be seen in the decrease of the death-rate. There are laws, however, that are still unknown; but the progress that is being made and the increased value that is being placed upon human life, soon or late, will solve the problem and prove that every death from what may be termed foul-air diseases is a kind of suioids. vent those classes of disease that almost entirely result from

Patal Powder Explosion at Buffeld, Cons .-Four Lives Lost.

Harronn Conn. Monday, May 7, 1895.
The screw-press mill of the Hazzard Powder Company, at Enfield, exploded at 21 o'clock this afternoon, instantly killing four workmen, who were in the building, named Edmund Burke, John Kesham, William Agnew, and Patrick Kailey, all, except Kailey, leaving large families. The bodies of the unfortunate men were literally torn to atoms. Pieces of flesh and bones were scattered around for several rods. The explosion set fire to the woods adjoining, and nearly

two acres were burned over

FOUND DEAD .- A man, who subsequently proved be Frederick Hussey, residing at No. 13 Chrystie at., was found dead in an out-house at No. 221 West Twenty sixthet. The cause of his death is unknown at present, but the case will be thoroughly investigated by the Corunor,